

# MORNING APPEAL.

SUNDAY.....MARCH 2, 1879

## HAYES VETOES THE CHINESE BILL.

We are in receipt of the following special telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The President to-day vetoed the Chinese Restriction Bill.

This of course defeats the bill altogether. It is hardly probable that any serious effort will be made either to pass the measure over the veto, or to frame a new bill, during the present session.

## MAKE THE RAILROADS COMPLY WITH THE PRESENT LAW.

Under our present statute it is unlawful for any "local" railroad to charge in excess of 20 cents per mile per ton of freight. And yet the E. & P. makes 20 cents per ton its minimum charge. Amend the present Act making it a misdemeanor to charge in excess of 20 cents per ton per mile, and there will be provided at least one measure of relief. Let's try it!

## SOME PURCHASED OPINIONS ON RAILROAD LAW.

Yesterday morning there were presented to the Senate certain written opinions upon the "constitutionality" of the Lewis Bill. Under the circumstances it is but reasonable to believe that the same were contracted and paid for, like many an other opinion sought at the hands of convenient and self-adaptive limbs of the law. A man takes a case and a fee and gives an opinion in a certain way. That is called, for lack of a better term, "professional business." It is not, at all times, a very high and admirable kind of business, but it is of a sort which is all too common and usual.

The Legislature of Nevada will never pass any bill regulating railroads if its members stop to weigh the constitutional arguments of paid attorneys, working and writing and submitting opinions for railroad gold. The only safe way—in the present instance—is to pass the bill and leave its constitutionality to the courts.

## THE DEFEAT OF THE LYONS BILL.

When the Committee of Fourteen were dilly-dallying along with the Woodburn Bill, it was stated by one of the spokesmen of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad that their average charge per ton per mile was 9½ cents. The original bill as it came from Mr. Woodburn's hands provided for a maximum charge of 6 cents per ton per mile. The Committee of Fourteen reported against the measure, and, as everybody knows, it was defeated. A few days ago, Hon. Dan Lyons (as honest and honorable a man as ever sat in any Legislature), introduced into the Assembly the bill which appeared in our columns a few days since. By the terms of this bill the maximum rates of freight charges per ton per mile were fixed at 10 cents. This is a half cent per ton in excess of the average charge under the present tariff; and yet the Lyons Bill was yesterday laid upon the table (and killed) by a vote of 23 to 21. There were a dozen men who voted to table that bill who have been begging the question by saying that all they wanted was a "reasonable" bill to show by their votes how truly and honestly they were on the side of the people. If ten cents per ton per mile be not "reasonable," even from the most extortionate railroad standpoint, we beg to be informed what is!

## PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE CHINESE BILL.

The *Enterprise* thinks that Rutherford the Good will veto the Chinese Bill because of his being possessed of "that sentimentality of which George William Curtis is the highest type, and which would conduct the Government on a super-humanitarian theory." Now while we do not ascribe to Mr. George William Curtis that super-excellent high mindedness which his admirers like to clothe him with, we do regard him as too enlightened and too refined a specimen of the Harvard alumnus to be reckoned as upon a level with so notorious a huckster as President Hayes. There is doubtless a streak or sub-stratum of malignant Miss Nancy-ism in Curtis; but he is incapable of such sordid tradings and barterings as Hayes has been guilty of.

Hayes's veto of the Chinese Bill comes neither of a lofty sentimentalism (of which he is utterly incapable), nor yet of that high and broad statesmanship which refuses to trench upon the sacred domain of international treaties in order to meet a present emergency. It comes, rather, of that overweening admiration for the Commercial Class whose sympathies and tastes so commend themselves to his love of gain. Rutherford glazes upon any man who can drive a sharp bargain and who possesses the money-making instinct. So, in deference to the merchants and bankers and high respectables of Boston and New York the President succumbs. Moreover, he has no regard for the welfare of a party at whose hands he has nothing more to expect. It is not, then, the high poetic sentiment which leads Mr. Hayes into the perpetration of this veto, but, on the contrary, an ingrained Pecksniffian instinct much adulterated with a not less contemptible quality, manifested but too plainly whenever our deluded Southern brethren remind his Excellency of the terms of the Wormley Conference.

# BLUCHER'S LETTERS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING APPEAL.]

Ed. APPEAL. Can't you make a "whip of small cords" and persuade that horde of money changers and buyers and sellers of soiled doves to evacuate the Legislative Halls at Carson? What a mockery and a farce, that the good people of Nevada should be compelled to support a set of men whose most important labors have been to provide for a lot of other fellows whose records are quite as savory, and whose manhood and general deportment would attract notice on Blackwell's Island or at San Quentin! Get them out; dissolve that "Rump;" turn them over to be provided for by Yerington and Mills and their other owners.

"In the name of all the Gods at once," what have they done? John Smith did offer a sensible bill, a sort of millinery law, providing "bonnets," etc., but Allen Curtis calls it too expensive—too much money to be put in the balance with the lives of a few Cornishmen. Can't the Manhattan levy an assessment for the purpose?

The Apprentice Bill of Mr. Stewart is one dictated by a genuine knowledge of one of our most crying wants, and should meet the approval of every member, but it has one defect which may kill it. It curtails too much the liberty of tadpole voters. It would tend to put young Nevada under the control of masters. It would establish a sort of tyranny over our free born children, compelling them to work, when they did not want to; to learn trades at which Chinamen work, and which the Irish excel in. What free American with a long vista of good times, lives without toil, whisky and free lunches on every hand; frail women to labor and sin for them, and at this "vanishing point" the Capitol or the White House would demean himself by an apprenticeship to a carpenter, or tailor or shoemaker—five or six years of unrequited toil before earning freedom, two suits of clothes, a common school education, and independence, when through all these years of servitude he can live happy and idle on the earnings of a widowed mother, and when so many chances are open to young men in our fecund and mineraly plethoric land! The passage of such a bill, so subversive of all our assured rights, would dampen every spark of independence in the native breast, and prove a death blow to hoodlumism. Will the bill become a law? It is doubtful, but heaven knows we need it. Can some man of independent thought and action introduce a bill defining the duties of Grand Jurors? "When, since the great flood," has a Grand Jury assumed the duty of dictating to Legislatures? The Grand Jury of Elko thought they had a right, no doubt, to send the petition they did, and so they had, every mother's son of them *per se*; but when they signed their names as a collective body, Grand Jury of Elko, they surely made a mistake. There are enough "would-be slaves" in Eureka District, surely, to disorganize the opposition without Elko jumping into the breach, and above all, through its Grand Jury.

There, I am done with the subject. I do not often indulge in political luxuries, and if I had time to write more, or anything else to write, I would tear this up. But I have not and so it must go. Battle Mountain is not near so thronged and noisy as the Boulevard de Sevastopol or Hyde Park at five p. m., or Broadway at any time; but B. M. is not dull, by any means. We have several trains daily, and several stages, too; and some fast freight teams—through in five days—to Austin, carrying fresh trout for the epicures of the canyon; and we have a dog fight now and then by way of variety; and this week had some men fights and a lawsuit—our new Justice is practicing and ventilating opinions which would set Bunbury out in the cold. Then we have the Leadville fever and the Mongolian fever, and Professor Cook's readings and debates at the Lyceum; and we have various other things too numerous to mention. Taken all for all, Battle Mountain, with its extended limits and its mixed population, is a town of most commendable morals, and a good place in which to rear a family. The air is salubrious; the alkali is plenty; trains run regularly and chewing gum is cheap. We have no churches to create divisions; no aristocracy to create jealousies; no doctors of any account to jeopardize health; the whisky is good and cheap; and have one good, moral, I might say, piously and ably conducted, paper; and we have no Legislature. "Here be truths" and inducements to settlers—who can pack a year's grub.

New York, March 1.—Interest is awakened in the project of tunneling North River by the passage on Thursday of a bill through the New Jersey Legislature giving a company formed in 1874 until July next to comply with the requirements of the law. Work was commenced that year in Jersey City, but the property owners enjoined operations, entailing expensive litigation and delay, which disgusted stockholders, and many withdrew. The projector, W. C. Haskins, has enlisted the co-operation of Senator Jones, L. C. Fowler, and others, and reorganized with \$1,100,000 capital stock. It is expected that work will be resumed according to the original plan.

New York, February 28.—At the annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College yesterday the following were graduated: A. P. Campbell of Oregon, and M. F. Honan, W. E. Hook and Sumner P. Rugg of California.

# ARIZONA'S STONE WELLS.

A wonderful place is Tinajas, about thirty miles southeast of Mission Camp. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks are of easy access and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way they do it. In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great numbers from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep and deer of several kinds come in herds. Rabbits and hares are as plenty as anywhere, and are prey for many coyotes and beautiful little rock foxes. One would think that all this game would be thinned out by the Papago Indians who inhabit the country. But these Indians are superstitious and avoid Tinajas with abject horror. Within two miles of this water are certainly 150 graves and probably more, each marked by rows of stones laid in the form of a cross. Scores of men famished for water have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas, only to find the lower tanks dry, and ignorant of the upper ones have lain down in despair to die. The remains have been buried by later travelers, and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. During the rush to the gold fields of California, cholera attacked travelers on the road to and from Mexico, as it did American immigrants along the Platte, and pestilence combined with thirst to produce corpses at Tinajas. Recollections of bleached bones and grinning skulls protect the game from Papago arrows and flint locks. After passing through its usual fermentation the water becomes clear and pure as any in the world; it comes from the clouds only, and flowing into the tanks over insoluble granite it carries no mineral matter. Every heavy rain pours a whirlwind torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom—no organic matter stays behind. The number and variety of birds here is marvelous, many of them appearing to be of new and undescribed species. At morning and evening the din of their song, confined by the sides of the mountains, is almost deafening. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert; near its tanks are many curious plants, nourished by their moisture. The place is one of much interest.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

New York, March 1.—Commander Cheyne of the British Navy is making efforts to organize an expedition to reach the North Pole by balloons. He is an experienced Arctic navigator, served under Ross, and has secured the services of Captain Templar, the well known aeronaut. M. Sabrowsky, a wealthy and patriotic Siberian merchant, is having a steamer fitted out with a view to relieving the Swedish expedition now locked up by ice west of East Cape. Captain Sengstacke of the second Polar expedition will command the expedition and return to Europe by the route discovered by Professor Nordenskiöld. The expedition will start in May.

New York, March 1.—The *Tribune* says: The annual meeting of the Union Pacific railroad stockholders next week promises to be a very interesting one. It is understood that there will be three or four changes in the directory, among the directors named being James R. Keene.

## BORN.

Near Elk Grove, Cal., February 26, to the wife of John Patterson, a daughter.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## OPERA HOUSE.

Under the management of CHAS. E. LOCKE, proprietor of Bush Street Theater, San Francisco.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

EN ROUTE EAST, AFTER TWENTY weeks uninterrupted success on the coast, closing last Sunday before an audience of 15,000 people at Woodward's Pavilion, San Francisco.

HAVERLY'S  
HAVERLY'S  
HAVERLY'S  
(Formerly Callender's)

GEORGIA ORIGINAL TROUPE  
GENUINE SOUTHERN NEGROES!  
J. H. HAVERLY, PROPRIETOR.

6 END MEN: 20 ARTISTS:  
6 BANJO SOLOISTS: 6  
6 SONG AND DANCE MEN: 6  
6 ESSENCE DANCERS: 6  
12 GREAT COMEDIANS: 12

The comic "Bogtown Quartette."  
The "Canebrake Spectres."  
The "Assault of the Skidnors," Etc.  
The "Dungaroo Brigade."  
The "Hamtown Quartette."  
The "Assault of the Skidnors," Etc.

PRICES AS USUAL. Reserved seats secured without extra charge at the Opera House Saloon.

## FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.

A NICE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM in a desirable part of town, can be rented on reasonable terms by a permanent lodger. Apply at this office. February 13, 1879.

## SERVANT WANTED.

A COMPETENT SERVANT (FEMALE) can obtain a desirable position as cook and woman of all work by applying at the APPEAL office. feb27

## MISS LIZZIE WOODSIDES,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER,  
Procter Street,  
Four blocks East of the Savings Bank,  
Carson City, Nevada.  
Will work out by the day when required. feb15

# CARSON MILL CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PLANING Mill in this city, formerly owned by the Glenbrook Mill Company, we have added a large variety of Wood-working Machines, and have now the

## Most Complete Mill in the State.

We are prepared to do all kinds of work done in a first class mill. Can manufacture 20,000 feet of Flooring, Ceiling or Rustic per day.

Mouldings, Brackets, Turned-work, Scroll work and all sorts of Ornaments Made to Order.

Furniture made and repaired. Plans and Specifications for Wood, Brick or Stone Buildings furnished. Contracts for building and repairing taken. All Work Guaranteed.

Orders from the town or country can be left at the Mill or at the office of E. M. HUNT, Lake Tahoe Lumber Yard. Address: CARSON MILL CO., Carson City, Nevada.

E. M. HUNT, C. H. MAHLE, Carson City, February 28, 1879.

## LAKE TAHOE LUMBER YARD.

E. M. HUNT, - - - Proprietor  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Clear and Common Lumber, of all kinds. Doors, Windows and Blinds. Mouldings, Pickets and Shingles. Door and Window Hangings and Fastenings. Screws, Wire Cloth, Etc., Etc.

Which I sell cheaper than can be bought at any other place in the State.  
Orders delivered in all parts of the city free. Carson City, February 28, 1879.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

—AND—

## BUY YOUR GOODS

—AT—

## OLCOVICH BROS.

THEY KEEP THE

## BEST GOODS!

—THE—

## Latest Styles!

—AND—

## HAVE THE GREATEST SELECTION

—OF—

## Dry Goods & Clothing,

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

IN THE WHOLE STATE.

## IT IS YOUR INTEREST TO TRADE WITH

## OLCOVICH BROS.

Carson, October 24 1878.

## HOUSE OF

## GILLSON

&

## BARBER.

ESTABLISHED OCT. 1, 1873

## THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST

RECEIVED A LARGE INVOICE

—OF THE—

## CELEBRATED

## CLOUGH

## HAMS.

DIRECT FROM CHICAGO.

ALSO

## FAIRBANKS' LARD.

These Goods are fresh from the Manufactories, and

For Sale Cheap!

Call and examine their Immense Stock

## GILLSON & BARBER.

Carson, October 5, 1878.

# SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices, owing to the decline in the Eastern Market.

## E. B. RAIL,

OPPOSITE CAPITOL BUILDING, CARSON.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND Retail Dealer in

## HARDWARE,

Iron,	Steel,	Cool,	Rope,
Powder,	Shot,	Fuse,	Wedges,
Axes,	Saws,	Caps,	Shingles,
Anvils,	Vises,	Bellows,	Lace Leather

## GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE,

Bar Fixtures, China Sets, Lamps, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lantorns, Etc. Etc. Etc.

## Agricultural Implements,

Plows,	Harrows,	Oang Plows,
Reapers,	Mowers,	Wheat Rakes
	Cultivators, Etc., Etc.,	

## Paints, Oils & Brushes,

Coal Oil, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, White Lead, Rubber Paint, Chemical Paint, Lead Oil, Machine, Castor, Nuts Foot Oil, Alcohol, Etc., Etc.,

## STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE,

Medallion and Laurel Ranges, Buck's and other Brands of Stove

Pumps, Hose and Pipe, Doors, Windows, Blinds and Glass, Wood and Willow Ware, Bird Cages, Picnics, Guns, Cartridges, Water, Gas and Lead Pipe,

## House Furnishing Goods.

Brass and Steam Goods.

Practical Plumbers and Tinsmen to do roofing and manufacturing of all kinds Tin and Iron Ware

## Call and Get Prices—Cheap for Cash.

and 2m E. B. RAIL.

## CARSON CITY SAVINGS BANK

BANKERS, BROKERS AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

CARSON CITY, - - - NEVADA.

MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Liberal Margins allowed on Approved Stocks. feb

an Francisco Correspondent.....Latham & King Carson, September 1, 1877.

## CARSON CITY BREWERY,

King street, Carson City,

## JACOB KLEIN

PROPRIETOR.

## THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF LAGER BEER

Made on the Pacific Coast or anywhere. Orders promptly attended to.

The saloon is constantly supplied with the finest brands o

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

GIVE ME A CALL. jan14 JACOB KLEIN

## NOTICE TO LIENHOLDERS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Second Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Ormsby.

Oliver Loukey and E. R. Smith, copartners, trading as The Verdi Planing Mill Company, plaintiffs, vs. Frank Cook and J. H. Miller, copartners, trading as Cook & Miller, and Carson Opera House Association, a corporation, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named plaintiffs have commenced an action in said Court against the defendants above named to foreclose a mechanic's lien held and owned by plaintiffs against defendants and the following described property, situate in Carson City, Ormsby County, State of Nevada, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Spear and Carson streets, running thence south, with the east line of said Carson street, forty-nine (49) feet; thence easterly, at right angles, one hundred and twenty (120) feet; thence, at right angles, northerly forty-nine (49) feet, to the south line of Spear street; thence, at right angles, westerly with Spear street, one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the place of beginning; being in Block Forty-two (42) of Musser's subdivision of Carson City. Said lien is held and claimed under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, approved March 2, 1875, entitled, "An Act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and to repeal all others Acts in relation thereto." All persons claiming liens on said premises under said Act are hereby notified to be and appear before said District Court, at the Court-room thereof in said Carson City, on SATURDAY, THE 8th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to exhibit the proof of their said liens. All liens not so exhibited shall be deemed to be waived in favor of those which are so exhibited.

LEWIS & DEAL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. feb24

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Ormsby.—G. W. Mathews vs. His Creditors: Notice to creditors of Insolvent. Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel D. King, Judge of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said insolvent, G. W. Mathews, to be and appear before the said Judge, at Chambers, on the 15th day of March, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and in the meantime all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court this 11th day of February, A. D. 1879.

J. H. MARSHALL, Clerk. feb24